accomplishes nothing ceneficial in the way of pacification and harmony; and it is detested by the blacks because it revives slavery in its most offensive form, namely, the transfer of negro families from State to State, and every remove another step beyond civilization. The mission that General Steedman has undertaken to ascertain the true state of things in the South is one of great importance, and its results will be looked forward to with great anxiety.

The Bateman-Daly Case-Bohemian Criticism and Machinery.

We give elsewhere the speech of Mr. A. Oakey Hall in the recent Bateman-Daly case. Mr. Hall touches sharply some points in the case, especially that of the poorhouse prices paid by thearical people for literary labor; but the interest that this suit has for the public turns on points that it was not Mr. Hall's cue to touch at all. The suit is of public interest as a ventlation of the corrupt relations between the heatre and the press-as an exposé of the cool matter-of-course way in which newspapers that pretend to be public censors in the inte rest of good morals and good taste degrade theuselves to be the mere buyers and sellers of actoriety for those who extend to them the palty courtesies of the taproom. The public accepts the press as a guide in the matter of public amusements to a great extent, going to see hat which is praised and staying away fromthat which is denounced; and the manager, trading on the confidence that the public reposes in the newspaper, have organized a system by which they have any amount of puffry done to order at the shortest notice by the joorly paid Bohemians of the minor press. It is as an exposure of this shameless system, that the recent suit against Mr. Bateman is

On this real issue of the case there is morally little to choose between the arrogant manager and he poor scribbler. Manager and scribbler are qually deep in an arrangement of which the theatre-going public is the real victim, and the quarrel between them is one of the kind described in the proverb. in virtue of which honest men come by teir rights. Such legal exploitations of the system will enable the public to set a proper value on the criticisms of the press generally; for this is the machinery by which thearical reputations are made. The Bohemilas critics are a thirsty race-thirsty as Califan : and like that monster they bow down theirovinions, kneel and 'ick the shoes of the godlke manager on account of the "celestial lique" that he is ready to pay for. The managerpays freely; for what is the outlay and what the meome? Half a dozen or a dozen glases of lager beer-a spree of champagne and wsters now and then. At this small price is puchased indiscriminate laudation of everything that he offers to the public. His ranting dull-witted actors and actresses are declared to be finer than anything else on the modern stag ; his trashy, perhaps indecent plays are praired to the ceho, and the names of Malibran and krisi are invoked to make brilliant comparions for his obscure third rate singers and theirworn out voices. Mr. Daly's testimony shors that, being in the pay of Mr. Bateman, be vas allowed to write what he pleased in any of he Philadelphia papers while Miss Batemar played in that city. And the papers praised the magnificent tragedienne wonderfull; of course. Honest opinions of the Philadelphia press! But these opinions, bought witt the oysters and wine dispensed through Day, filled the house; for the confiding public cane just as if the opinions had not been paid tor and Bateman made money. The circumstance that distinguishes him from other managers is that he refused to audit the bills. The drinkers had been too extravagant. He intended that they should take lager beer, and the superlative fellows had the impudence to call for champagne, and they must pay for it. As long as the managers have pursued this system it is not on record that any other one of them has acted thus at the last.

It is the Philadelphia press that is up in this case most prominently; but in this metropolis the Bohemians cultivate the same system. The plaintiff in the present case is the attache of a city paper, and, as the public has seen, the names of several city papers were brought in on the trial. The HERALD is the only journal whose opinions the managers have failed to secure by this outrageous system. and that is the reason why "these establishments do not advertise in the New York HER-ALD." If singers have cracked voices, we say so. If managers parade ertistes that can no longer get engagements on the other side of the Atlantic, we let the public know it. If trashy, indecent plays are put forward; if poor nonentitles are put up as actresses or actors of genius, we expose the one and knock down the stitute therefor, ten dollars per thousand.

Section's deprecises that all sales made by brokers and brokers to quarrel with us, and, having the command of the thirsty Bohemians, they have been able to fill the city papers with misrepresentation, and the country papers too; all purchased with the same lager beer that pays for a nightly puff. But now and then a manager will forget the proprieties of his little game with the Bohemians, and expose these little secrets in the courts. Then the public comes by its rights and is enabled to understand what paper it can depend upon for unpurchased opinions or all such topics.

The Reason Why the Managers Association did not "advertise in the New Youx Highard" was because the managers formed a combination to crush the actors, actresses and orchestras, and the Herald stood by the intended victims and endeavored to protect the same hidden was provided to most exceeding section is amended by actions are recommended.

The backing rection is amended by brokers and Section's degree desired and made by two was because the managers formed a combination to crush the actors, actresses and orchestras, and the Herald stood by the intended victims and endeavored to protect the same hidden was recomb, at the state of five cents of others on which con was made by brokers and backers on their one whether was actively desired for the same below on their own activate made by two certains and contracts for sale recontracts, and on all sales and contracts, and on all sales and contracts, and on all sales and contracts, and on all sales and contracts for sale recontracts, and on all sales and contracts for the manager of the amount of such sales or contracts.

Alt of schedule A is striken out, excepting property for hire shall be exempt from the tax imposed by the 100d section, but such exemption size of railreads, ferties or bringes, nor to transportiation of the mails of the Intend States upon contracts.

The tax on express companies is increased from three tones.

The backing rection is a

tended victims and endeavored to protect them from a hideous monopoly.

News from California.

The Collector of this port has taken to source to stop the introduction of cattle via the Istimus, and has notined officers of the customs along the court to prevent cattle and hides coming in from foreign ports.

Mining stocks are duit. Ophir \$140, Yellow Janket \$415, Gould & Curry \$800, Belcher \$225, Savage \$1,100, Choins \$312, Legal tenders 7914.

The most prosperous whalling season ever experienced has now comed until August.

Locustic, April 25, 1866.
Collector Speed took possession of the sigar establishment of Myers & Co. to day for alleged non-payment of taxes. Myers each to Vicksburg two months are with a large portion of his stock, and purchased largely at the same time for ramuel Lowentias, of the mean.

Eight or ten distilleries have been seased within the last three or four days.

Arrest of Isham Henderson.

Lotsville, April 20, 1806.

By order of General Thomas, Isham Henderson was arrested last night by General Davis, communating the department, to be sent to General Thomas' headquarters. To-day a writ of labouse corpus, in behalf of Henderson, from United States District Judge Ballard, was served on General Davis, who, is accretance with General Thomas' instructions, refused to obey it. Henderson still remains here in custody of United States officers.

Naturius, April 24, 1866.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Report by the Ways and Means Committee of the Amendatory Bill.

Summary of Proposed Changes from the Present Act.

A General Reduction of Taxes Provided For.

Incomes Under One Thousand Dollars Exempted from Taxation.

Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Burean to Take Place.

The New Law to Go Into Effect in July Next.

&c.

WASSINGTON, April 25, 1866. The bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, as reported to-day, provides that on and after the 1st day of July, 1866, in lieu of the duties on manufactured cotton shall be paid by the producer, owner or holder upon all cotton produced within the United States, and mon which no taxes have been paid, a tax of five cent a pound. Upon articles manufactured exclusively from on, when exported, there shall be allowed, as a draw back, an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in the f cotton, cloth, yarn or other articles manufactured en

The bill further provides that distillers shall pay \$10 Distillers of apples, grap peaches distilling or manufacturing less than 150 barrel per year shall pay \$50. Brewers are to pay \$100 aster of \$50; those making less than 500 barrets a year to pa

insurance agents are to pay \$10 tax. When the re

Insurance agents are to ray \$10 tax. When the receipts do not exceed \$2000 to shall pay \$5.

Any person who peddies jewelry, distilled spirits, fermented liquous or wines is to pay \$10 license.

Express carriers are to pay \$10 license.

Builders and contractors are to pay \$10 instead of \$25.

No tax is to be imposed on apothexaries, confectioners,
keepers of cating houses or keepers of hotels, inns or
taverus, or tobacconlists or retail dealers, except retail
dealers in spirituous and mait liquous, when their annual
gross receipts on sales shall not exceed the sum of
\$1,000.

On illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oil, the product of distillation, redistrilation, or the refining of crade petroleum, 29 cents a gallon; and all coal oils between the specific gravity, by the beaumetist, of 36 and 56 degrees, inclusive, shall be deemed refined illuminating coal oil; such oil, refined and protoced by the distillation of coals, asphaltum or shale exclusively, shall pay at at of 10 cents per gallon only; produced by the same materials, peat or other bituminous substances, 10 cents a gallon, spents of turnentin; 10 cents a gallon. Syrup of molasses or sugar-cane, three cents a callon. Syrup of molasses or sugar-cane, three cents a callon distortions of sugar produced from sugar-cane and not made from sorphum or unphee, a tax of three-fourths of one per centum. Sugars above No. 12 and not above No. 15 ontes, scandard in color, a tax of 11/2 cent per pound.

from sorghum or unphee, a tax of three-fourths of one per centum. Sugars above No. 12 and not above No. 15 duties, standard in color, a tax of 1½ cent per pound. On sugars above No. 18 duties, standard in color, 2½ cents per pound. On all soaps valued at above three cents a pound, not prumed, and on all salt water soap, made of coccanut cil a tax of half cent a pound. On all other perfumed

on.

On copper, zinc and brass naits or rivets, and on ahet, sheet lead and lead pipes, five per cenium ad valorem.

On articles of clothing manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, knitting or filing, and on hats, bonnets and hoop skrts, and on articles manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of clothing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from india rubber, guita percha or paper, of from fur, or fur skins dressed with the fur on, five per centum ad valorem.

sale clothing, gloves, mittens, moc asins, caps and other articles of dress, or fernishing the materials or any part thereof, or employing others to make, manufacture or produce them; provided, that any tailor, or any maker of gloves, mittens, moccasins, caps and other articles of dress to order, as custom work only and not for general sale, and whose work does not exceed annually in value one thousand dollars shall be exempt from this tax; and articles of dress made or trimmed by milliners or dressmalers for the wear of women shall also be exempt from this tax. The charge on smoking tobacco of all kinds, and imitations thereof shall be twenty dive cents a pound, instead of thirty five cents, on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stoms ten conts instead of fifteen cents a pound.

clearwely of stems ten conti instead of three cents a cound.

On eighteetes, or small eights made of tobacco, enclosed he a wrapper or binder, and not over three and a half inches in length, the market value of which, tax included, is not over six dollars per thousand, a tax of two dollars per thousand, when the market value is over six dollars and not over ten dollars per thousand, tax feeluded, and on cheroots and digars, known as short sixes, and on any sigars made with or without pasted or twisted heads, the market value of which, tax included, and on the sixe is a short sixes, and on any sigars made with or without pasted or twisted heads, the market value of which, tax included, is not over ten dollars per thousand, a tax of four dellars per thousand. On all other cigars, chemosts and cigarettes, made whelly of fobacco, or of any other substitute therefor, ten dollars per the sand.

Section 99 provides that all sales made by brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, whether made for

exempt.

The banking rection is amended by adding the deposits in associations or companies, known as provident institutions, or savings banks, having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be learned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to duty on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and all deposits leas than three hundred dollars made in the name of one person.

and the following is inserted in Req of the same:

Beceipts for any sum of money, or for the partness of any debt, exceeding wound obtains in amount, not being for the same and any months of the same and the same provided that when more than one signature is afficient to the fulfillment, for each receipt two cents; provided that when more than one signature is afficient to the same paper, one or more attains may be affixed thereof representing the whole amount of the same required for such signatures. There is to be one grathe of tax of playing cards, namely, five cents; one and two copts on ranned and preserved ments, vegetables, i.e. according to value. Or und cortes, or any companied or mixture ground or prepared for sale as a substitute for coftee, use cent per pound, and one only for each pound in excess of our pound, provided that any pertiest of a pound shall be obtained as a pound and a samped accordingly. Ground peptper clores, carcer steam, de. (Fars with the substitute intended to represent them, one cent per half pound.)

articles and products shall be exempt from internal tax or duty:—Animal charcoal or carbon, beeswax, barrels and casks other than those used for the reception of duds, and pascing boxes made of wood, besides coffins and burial cases; credibles of all kinds, crates and baskets made of splints, crutehes and artificial limba, eyes and teeth, feather bods, mattresses, paillasses, bols ers and pillows, fortilizers of all kinds, flasks and patterns used by founders, gold cap and gold foll, keys, actions and springs for musical instruments, lamps and lanterns, the glass and metals of which have paid the tax assessed thereon; medicinal and mineral waters of all kinds, in bettlis or from fountains; mineral coal of all kinds, oakum, photographic or any other sun picture, being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding ten cents each, or are used for the fliastration of books, and on photographs so small in sea that a stamp cannot be affixed; paper of all descriptions; books, maps charts and all printed matter and book binding; productions of atereotypers, lithographers and engravers; repairs of articles of all kinds, starch, soap valued at not above three cents per pound; umbrellas and parasols and umbrolla sticks; the value of bolilion used in the manufacture of wares, watches and watchmakers, a cell in injots, bark, sheets, plates, coil or wire, and steel springs and axis smade and used exclusively for vehicles, cars or iscomotives; metallic incide, quicksilver, neguesium, aliamnium, spelter, copper, lead and tin, in ingots, pigs or bars; metallic zino in ingost or sheets, rolled copper and yellow sheeting metal, brass not more advanced than rods or sheets, bulls of ships and other vessels, masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, sals, tents, awnings and bags made by swing or pacting; building stone of all kinds, including state, marble, freestone and soupstone, burr stones, milliation, in ingots or sheets, fried or produced to the sum of one thousa cast or sheet iron shall have pa d the tax or duty previ

sly assessed thereon.

The above are the principal features of the bill, which

CUBA.

Four Spanish Men-of-War Bound to the Paelfie-The Captain General Ordered to Release the Lately Captured Africans-An Opera Broll, &c.

Our Havana Correspondence. Havana, April 20, 1886. The four Spanish men-of-war mentioned in a previous

posed, for the Pacific. Noticing further has been elicited regarding their true destination, although two or more may have touched at Maianens.

GENERAL DULCE
has returned to the Lie of Pines, after receiving his despatches from Spain. It is teared that he is in a decline, and should leave the country very soon. The Cubans Spaniards would wish nothing better. His Excellency

Coil Cortes and others.

The Marquis Forten Janson has been recognized as the new Conest General for France, having received the regions occupative from Spain.

THE CAPTURES AFFICIANS.

I am informed that, in consequence of the continued clamor in the Spanish Parliament in regard to General Dulce's non-fulliment of the governouses orders of October last to have the emancipados, or captured Africans, released from privat holders, he is said to have received peremptory commands to see them all delivered up by the latter, and to be carried away to Formands Posasson as practicable. They will in the meantime be employed upon the public works.

News from New Orleans.

Dr. Pearce, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation to give a history of Method: m to the Conference.

General Camby has refused to permit the issuance of write of habeas corpus to the Treasury cotton agents who are charged with frauds upon the government.

The crevaness below this city are widening and the Levee Commissioners are making efforts to stop the flood. The floods above are size increasing.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Monster Johnson Meeting in Brooklyn.

"The Reconstruction of the Union the First Business in Order."

The President's Policy Enthusiastically Endorsed.

Speeches of General Rousseau, John Van

Buren, Mr. Dawson and Others.

A Union mass meeting was held fast evening at the cademy of Music, Brooklyn, called under the auspices of the Andrew Johnson Club of Kings County, a new many of the leading men of Brooklyn, and has enlisted and county in its object-the sustentation of President the Union of all the States, as opposed to the disunion policy of the radicals in Congress. The Academy was filled to overflowing long before the hour called for the opening of the proceedings, which were unaccountably delayed, resulting afterwards in keeping the meeting to audience to some excellent music and caused them the

zens. I am a stranger to you, and you strangers to me, but I understand, however, that this is an Andiew Johnson meeting, theers. A Voice—"That's what's the matter, and I am free to say that wherever I find an Andrew Johnson meeting I feel perfectly at home (Cheers and cries of "Good, General!"). I do not care what may have been your past course if you are right now. I thank you for it, and I am ready to go with you. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens, we are just out of a five years' war, and during that struggic the most hopeful and patriotic feared that when the war ended peace and harmony would not come, that perhaps more than one generation would pas away before we would go bak to the old fraternal feeings that existed before the war. Furing all that war, and white we fet so much anxiety for the end, no loyal or patriotic man ever thought that when it dut come, from his side any impediments would be thrown in the way of restriction. None then ever thought that loyal men wanted this war from any love of bloodshed, from any desire of conquest or subjugation, but to save the government of our torefathors. It was this prompted me to break away from all I held most dear on earth—home, friends and kindred—to place mysself under that glorious old banner with its friends, no matter from whence they came. I never dreamed when all that was claimed was granted, when peace was declared, when the rebellion was suppressed and when the enomies of the govern. came. I never dreamed when all that was claimed was granted, when peace was declared, when the rebellion was suppressed and when the enumies of the government were at our feet, dearmed and helpless, that then those loyal men would come and say that all we fought for, though the victory was won, was lost, and that very thing the rebels sought to do, but failed, these loyal men now endeaver to accomplish—that is, the dissolution of the Union. (Cheers) But strange to say, the men was declared, and solemnly declared, up to the surrender of Lee and Johnston, that the Union must be preserved, tell us now that in fact the Union is dissoluted. and salemnly declared, up to the surrender of Lee and Johnston, that the Union must be preserved, tell us now that in fact the Union is dissolved. These men who said that the Union could not and should not be dissolved, and who got the nation to put out its whole strength in a straggle which cost us half a million of lives and feigr hundred millions of dollars, now tell us, after all our secribles, that the Union is dissolved. A strange doctrine that to come from those who have contended through the whole war, and, in fact, through all their lives, for an opposite doctrine. These who now say that the Union cannot be dissolved, and was not dissolved, are demoniced as traitors. That because we will not run away from the constitution of our forefathers and take up with that of Thaddeus Stevens we are traitors to the country. (Hasses, You may well his, my countrymen, at the mention of that name. I wish I had the language to high to denounce that man as I feet towards him. A man, my countrymen, who counterments of that reconstruction shall not take place—who now, that reconstruction shall not take place—who now, bedoed risk to have the emandiquide, or explored Arriver were very proposely commands to see them all deviced up by the latter, and to be carried away to personal by my like latter, and to be carried away to personal by my like latter, and to be carried away to personal by my like latter, and to be carried away to personal by my like latter, and to be carried away to personal by like latter, and to the carried away to personal by like away a portion of the carried away to personal latter than the latter of the carried away to personal latter away a personal latter away to be considered the latter of the carried away to personal latter of the carried away to be carried away to latter away a personal latter of the carried away to be carried away to latter away and except the latter of the carried away to latter away and except to latter away to be carried away to latter away and except to latter away to be carried away to latter away and except to latter away to latter away and except to latter away to latter away and except to latter away and the latter away and th

But he has been viewed by the politicians a placed him before you is a take tradition

maker of the larger and rejected state insisted they abould be placed on the polestal before they decided. This was agreed to; but when the work of elevation began and the states were upwerd and higher still, it was seen that the beautiful features of the smaller statue faded away, while the features of the coarser and larger one shone out in the beauty that belonged to it, and finally when it reached its place on the pedestal, to the utter surprise of the multitude below, they found the smaller had faded away into a mere shapeless mass, while the other stood forth almost a moving, breathing, living being. So it is with those who have seen Andrew Johnson as a mere partisan and in an humble position; they are ready to reject him, but when he was elevated and placed in power and had taken he position on the pedestal of the constitution, then they see that he has sunk the partisan in the particute President of the whole Union. (Applance) A stronger partisan than Andy Johnson—Cheers and laughter)—scarcely ever lived, but he would be unworthy of his position if he kept up that partisanship. But he has been brave enough to trample upon his prejudices, and tells his batterest enemies that the constitution protects them and all while they submit to the laws of the land. Your accurate cannot induce you to do what you do not descrete do; your friends may mislead you—but he who has recisted what Andrew Johnson has resisted must be a man indeed, because be has fought with these men as friends and with the others as enemies; but when the constitution bids him look to their interests he says—My country demands it. I am the representative of the whole people, and not of

(Great and continued cheering.) the President, ratified the compublican party stood of abolialing slavery, while the republican party stood of and insisted that the Legislatures of those States as States should ratify that amendment. If the republicans fendored everything that the President did up to that time, where was there just cause of complaint? The speaker alluded to the speech of benator sherman in Connecticut, where he said that there was no material difference between the President and Congress, and observed that it was a matter of samatement that the whole country should resound with charges against the President that he was a unurper and a tyrant. The veto power which he exercised had only the effect of delaying action. It was a fact that President Johnson retains the same advisors which Mr. Lincoin had, who had done the desire and the same advisors which Mr. Lincoin had, who had done the desire and the same advisors which he was used to Congress, during the last five morths, had done nothing but pass one bid, which how by dead at the door of the smate. They had not prepared one practical measure in the precise of r one in some a congress which, in his opinion, was in the highest degree criminal. The radicals said they would not almit any delivation of the president and General Grant had cryed their admission; but the reason why the predominant pathical perry in both Houses refused to do no was found in the just in the President and General Grant had cryed their admission; but the reason why the predominant pathical perry in both Houses refused to do no was found in the just in the President had been an action of the president and centure to do the control them expected to the defeated at the free chart of the same condition and had been an action of our of the links of the links that they were conditioned to do have the many costs and early and the president of the same to be seen they would not again the president of them, which have not become they would not again the president of the more could be antiheded to do them, which h

Mr. De Cordora delivered first evening, to the University Building, one of his characteristic lectures. The ore

A.-Lyon's Insect Powder-For Exterministing flushes, Ages and Vermin, and preserving Form
and Colding from mother. The organs and possess is
eigned it. Lyon. All others are installed. Take no other
linear Foreign but Lyon's hold by all druggets and by
Banglis 4 00, in First pre.

THE FENIANS

The Man Who Shot at the English Guart.

at Calais Still in Custody. Calais, Me., April 25, 1966 The man who discharged the pieter at the English guard is still in custody awaiting the action of the United States authorities. The English authorities decided to day that the shot was fired from the American side, and therefore make no claims for the delivery of the

Further Examination of the Fenias Prisoners in Canada.

Conswall, April 25, 1868.
The examination of the Fe-ian prisoners was resumed to-day, the press and the general public being still ex-cluded from the court room. The prosecution had only two witnesses to produce.

on which Murphy and his associates were arrested have been suspended by the Grand Trunk Railroad on suspicion of Fenian proclivities, and were arrested two or three days ago as witnesses for the crown. Their evidence in no way criminated the principle of the processed information which authorized him in

viction.

The Mayor has just received a letter from Syracuse varning him of the probable immediate advent of the Fenians. The sensation created in the town by this startling intelligence has been tremendous.

Pentanism in the City.

THE O'MAHONY HEADQUARTERS.
Yesterday at the Moffat Mansion there was quiet but earnest work. The arrival of James Stephens is hourly looked for, and all the afternoon and last night members of the organization kept viril for the French steamer now due at this port. The advent of the Chief Executive of the I. R. H. is regarded as the only means of healing the dissensions in the F. B. organization.

MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN OFFICERS OF THE P. S.

made.
The latest novely 1 sthe "DUPLEX EMPERSS TRAIL,"
It is ADMIRIO BY ALL, and WANTED by EVERYBODE,
AT WHOLERALE by the exclusive manufactured;
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chumbers and 79 and 58
Reads streets, New York. Also at wholesale by the principal JOHERS in the United States.

A .- Of the General Merits of the Duplet ELLIPTIC SKIRTS over all other claims to the ladies' favor it is meless to speak Frank Leslie's Magazine.

A .- The Duplex Elliptic to so Great am mprovement that other styles are fast falling into disuss .-ten York Commercial Advertiser A .- Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Shirts

A .- Bradley's Duplex Empress Trati A .- They are not Equalled in Eleganee,

An Effectual Worm Medicine. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S

"VERMIFUGE COMPITS" is ruch as to give the best possible effect with safety.

sinkness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure emedy, which will be found in the Vermitage Comita. Address.—Polink & Son, Mecrechaum manufacturers. 62 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipe est to order, boiled, mounted and reputed.

Extended Popularity.-Brown's years. Each year finds them in new localities parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced

untrimmed funcy Hats for Indice, include and children, a GENIN's, 5th Broadway, and you will admit that goods on he sold in the great haciness thoroughters of New York chapter than any where class in this Union.

A Beautiful Complexion and Soft, White fain is impacted by L. Small de Paris. L. INASEAU, 502 Broadway, agest. A .- Royal Havana and All Legal Lot-

J. H. CLATTON, In Wall street, N. V.

Children's Carriages and Haby Tenders.

Cholera, Diarrhoa,-Use Kellinger's In-

HARRIS & CHAPMAN Boston. and Ladies Nieres and Children a Famy Hate.

Cheroker Pitts are the Only Unfailing medictor. Ladies can rely on them. \$1 per loss. Sold by all druggions. No. 2 for special cases. Price \$5. Dr. W. M. WERNIN, Proprietor, El Walker street, N. V.

Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap Cure, In Pression Mah, Funder Florisacras, Erotton, An 1917 Bally on Physical Ches. W. - Maily Add. BEAU HIPER. Reference Woods of remaind married Sury-will he dept. 48 Recodings, and frequency

Garabaldi Sulls for Boys.-The Most special in REOKAW REOTHERS & Larayets place, and is Foorth avenue.

Glasty are.

H. Maktin. Importer, 14 Cortlands street.

Hill's Hair Dyr. 50 Cents. Black or Howe Sewing Machine Company.

Royal Havana Lottery -Prices Paid envisions and all these of and and office was street, N. T.